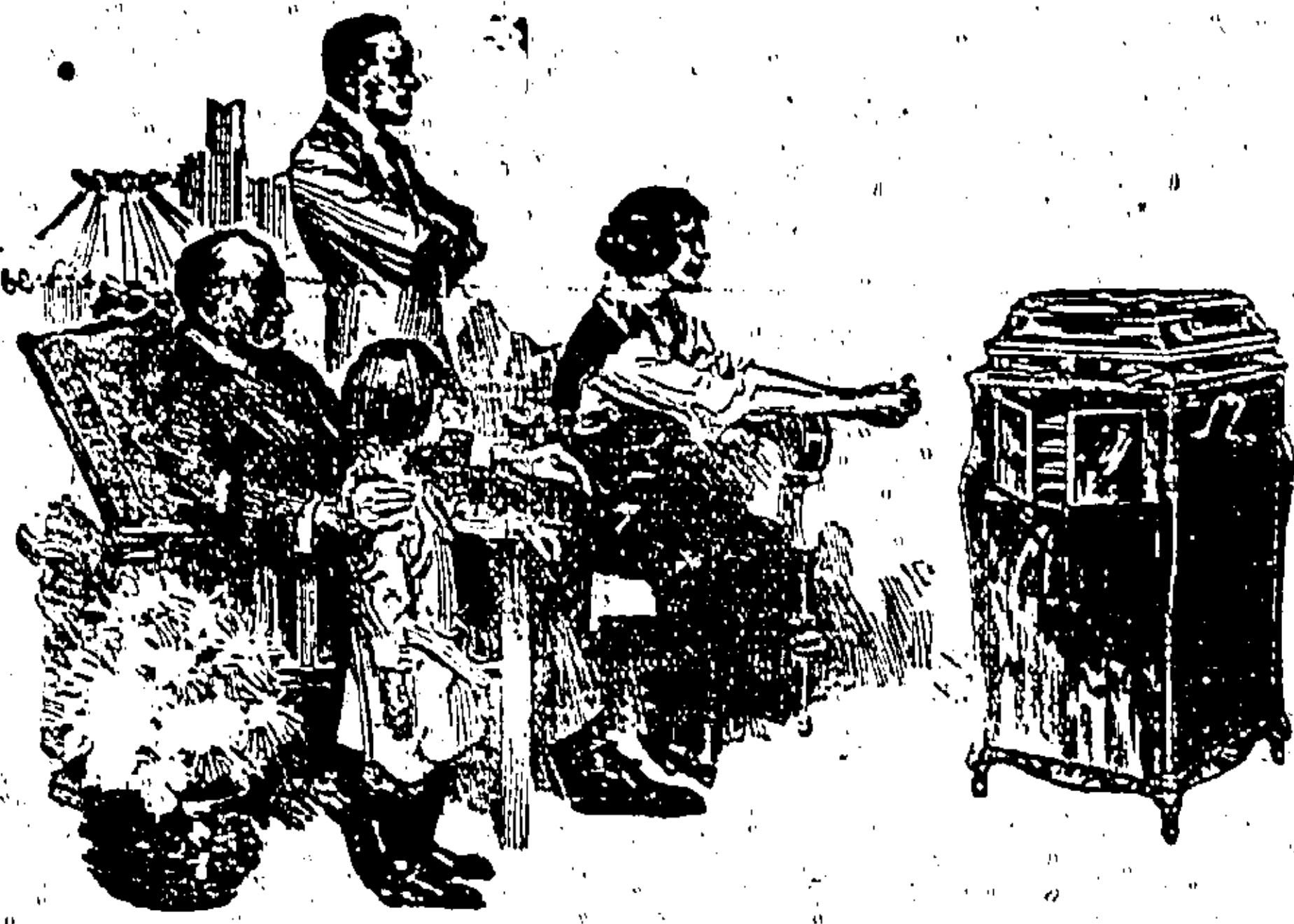


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CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, May 26th.

THE KWANGSI CIVIL GOVERNOR.

We are informed that, Chan Ping-kwan, the Kwangsi Civil Governor, who paid a visit to Hongkong some time ago, went to Macao last Saturday. Chan was accompanied by Li Yew-hon, the ex-Civil Governor of Canton, and many other ex-politicians.

TAX ON WOLFGRAM ORES.

Due to the depreciation in the price of wolfgram ores, the Treasurer has announced that the tax on the exportation of such ores (\$2.50 per picul) is to be abolished from June 1st.

MUTINY IN KINGCHOW.

It is reported that another mutiny has broken out in the Lam Ko district, in Kingchow. The chief city of the district was looted, and the mutineers have joined the bandits. They are concentrating in several places near the coast, and are preparing to attack Hoibow. The Authorities are asked to send gunboats to disperse them.

CUSTOMS PRESENTATION AT CANTON.

TO MR. F. C. BECKE AFTER 12 YEARS' SERVICE.

At noon on Saturday, those of the Outer Customs staff at Canton who could be spared from duty assembled at the Customs Club to present Mr. F. C. Becke, Tide-surveyor, with a suit-dressing case on the occasion of his departure on twelve months' leave, at the expiration of which he will retire from the Service. The presentation was made by Mr. E. C. Trexillus, Chief Tide-surveyor, who spoke of Mr. Becke's long service in Canton and other ports, and the esteem in which he was held by all. He hoped that Mr. Becke would have a pleasant time while on leave, and live long to enjoy his well-deserved rest on retirement after over forty-three years' service. The suit case would serve to remind him of those who had the pleasure of taking part in the presentation.

In returning thanks, Mr. Becke, who seemed deeply moved, said he was quite unprepared for the honour which had been done him.

Mr. Becke's health was then drunk with musical honours. In acknowledgment, Mr. Becke wished long life and prosperity to all present. He mentioned that he was the last of his family, when he "crossed the line" there would be no one to whom he could leave the suit-case, but he would try to arrange that it be sent to one of those present for future use.

Mr. Becke left for Hongkong, which he intends to make his future headquarters, per s.s. *Nin Shan* at 5 p.m. A goodly number of the staff saw him off, to the accompaniment of a fusillade of fire-crackers.

LORD AND LADY JELlicoe ARRIVAL IN COLOMBO.

AN UNOFFICIAL VISIT.

H.M.S. *New Zealand* with Lord Jellicoe, Admiral of the Fleet, and Lady Jellicoe, accompanied by His Excellency, Governor of Ceylon, arrived in Colombo on May 1st. The *New Zealand* was expected to arrive at daylight, but entered harbour a few minutes before 8 o'clock. There was no salute, no official landing and no official ceremony as, as has already been stated, it was a purely private visit. Lord Jellicoe will pay his official visit to Ceylon in February next year, when there will be a ceremonial parade and other gay doings.

A charity cricket match was played in the afternoon between the Colombo Cricket Club and a team from H.M.S. *New Zealand* at which, Lord Jellicoe was an interested spectator, with His Excellency Vice-Admiral Gaunt. At 1 p.m. an adjournment was made for lunch. Before play was resumed a group photograph of the teams was taken with Lord Jellicoe and Vice-Admiral Gaunt as central figures. Lord Jellicoe did not reside at Queen's House, but during his visit stayed at the Galle Face Hotel.

Lord Jellicoe left for Australia on May 5th, the *New Zealand* leaving Colombo harbour at 11.32 a.m. on May 6th. It is understood that, while Lord Jellicoe was in Colombo, instructions were received from Home which necessitate the proposed official visit to Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore and Yokohama being abandoned, as the voyage has to be curtailed and the *New Zealand* to return via the Panama Canal. No information was available at the Colombo Secretariat on the subject.

THE PHILIPPINES.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1918.

Philippine foreign trade in the calendar year 1918 continued to show the expanding effect of war prices, according to cable information received by the United States Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. The total imports amounted to \$68,559,212, an increase of 50 per cent. over those of 1917, while the export total increased from \$95,604,207 to \$135,082,538. In these larger figures for the year American trade continued to be dominant, constituting 60 per cent. of all imports and two-thirds of all exports.

Important Acts of the Philippine Legislature include an appropriation of \$20,000,000 pesos for the extension of free education to all the children of the islands, and increasing salaries of teachers 30 per cent.; providing for a geological survey of commercial oil fields; for the extension of the Government railroad lines; revision of the internal revenue law; establishment of Philippine income tax; constituting a metropolitan district for the extension and conservation of the water supply of Manila, and for a comprehensive sewer system.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON TWO PARSEES.

CHINESE SERVANTS IN THE DOCK.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, two Chinese were charged on remand, with attempting to murder two Parsees, Messrs. Langdana and Tavadia.

Mr. Langdana stated that both the prisoners were employed by him as servants. On May 1st, at about 4.30 a.m., he woke up when the night-soil man came, and he ordered the servants to prepare a hot-water bath. He went to sleep and got up a few minutes later, feeling some pain in his head. He felt his head and found blood on it. At this stage Mr. Tavadia called out that he was being assaulted, and witness rushed into his room. Mr. Tavadia was also bleeding from the head. The two servants had disappeared, but witness noticed two hammers on a chair, and he believed that he and his friend were assaulted with the hammers. Prisoners knew that that there was over \$1,000 in the house as well as some pearls valued at \$500.

One of the prisoners alleged that Mr. Langdana threatened to kill them with a tin-opener. He and the other prisoner had been badly treated and had been assaulted on several occasions. They denied assaulting their masters, but the first prisoner stated that the second was waving a hammer, which accidentally struck Mr. Tavadia, causing a gash on the forehead.

The hearing was adjourned till to-day.

POCKET PICKING.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy yesterday, with the theft of a purse and two dollars.

The defendant said that another man took the purse. When the complainant raised an alarm, that man threw the purse away and defendant merely picked it up to return it to the complainant.

A Chinese detective deposed that on Sunday evening he noticed defendant following the complainant and another. The complainant, with his friend, stopped at Sincere's and were looking at the shop window, when the defendant walked up to them and hurriedly walked away into a neighbouring lane. The detective's suspicions were aroused and he followed the man, arrested him, and brought him to the complainant, who, ignorant of his loss, was still admiring the goods on view in the window. On examining the purse, complainant's visiting cards were found in it.

The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to three months' imprisonment, remarking that the case was "very clear."

Another case in which a Chinese was charged with stealing a purse, with some money—\$36—in it came up before Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

The complainant said he was walking along Queen's Road Central when the defendant, who was approaching from the opposite direction, snatched his purse.

Mr. Lindsell: Why do you people carry your money in your outside pockets? Complainant: I had not put on my long coat. If I had done so, the money would have been safe there. Proceeding, the complainant said an Indian watchman arrested the defendant.

Defendant denied all knowledge of the theft and called a witness. Unfortunately only served to strengthen the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced the defendant to three months' imprisonment.

A RELATIVE'S BEQUEST.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of a pair of white canvas shoes.

Defendant stated that a relative gave him the pair of shoes as he was leaving the Colony.

Sergeant Ingham said he found defendant in a pawnshop attempting to pledge the shoes. In reply to questions the man declared that the pair of shoes belonged to him. When witness ordered him to put on the shoes they were found to be too small for him.

Mr. Lindsell: Your relative asks you to take the shoes to the country and you pawn them!

Defendant: My relative told me that if ever I happened to be in want of money I was at liberty to pawn the shoes.

Mr. Lindsell: Fourteen days' hard labour.

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THE MURDER OF A CHINESE CONSTABLE.

ACCUSED IN THE DOCK

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Leung Sui, a Chinese, was charged with the murder of a Chinese constable in Western Street on Sunday, May 4th.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, stated that on the afternoon of May 4th prisoner committed an armed robbery at No. 34, Western Street, and was also charged with the murder of a Chinese constable some little time later. The evidence in the second charge being very strong he thought it was not necessary to call evidence as regards the armed robbery except, perhaps, as a means of proving the various events which led up to the murder. A Chinese woman living at 34, Western Street, was visited by another woman who wanted to rent a room. The visitor was shown over the place, and, apparently being satisfied, called to some people who were standing at the bottom of the stairs. Some men then entered the house and, seizing the landlady, put her into a room, and locked the door. Somebody fired a revolver at her, scorching her singlet, but the woman was unable to identify the person who shot at her. The bullet was subsequently found embedded in a blanket, and, on examination, proved to be of the same calibre as the bullets found in prisoner's revolver. It might, however, have been a bullet fired from some other revolver, as the Magistrate knew that robbers were using revolvers more or less of the same calibre.

There was one thing in favour of prisoner and that was that the woman was unable to identify him. The evidence, however, would show that when police-whistles were blown prisoner was seen coming from the vicinity of the house with a revolver in his hand, which was not an ordinary thing for any person to do. He was immediately chased by some Indian constables, and, to evade them, ran into Centre Street, where he was met by a Chinese constable. This constable arrested prisoner, who immediately fired at him, killing him on the spot. Prisoner was the only man in the vicinity at the time, and there could be no doubt that he was the man.

Mr. C. W. Avenell gave evidence as to the different calibre cartridges used by the robbers.

Inspector Macdonald stated that while in his quarters at No. 7 Police Station he heard police-whistles being blown. A constable immediately reported to him that an armed robbery was taking place in Des Vœux Road West, and that shots were being fired. Witness ordered the constables to keep a look out in the different districts, while he went to the scene. On the way he met a Chinese constable, being in an unconscious condition in a ricksha. He examined the man and found he was bleeding from his mouth, and that he had a bullet wound in the stomach and another below the breast.

He despatched the man to hospital and proceeded, with a party of constables, to 133, Des Vœux Road West, where a crowd had collected. There were, however, no robbers there, and, leaving some constables on guard, he went to Salt Fish Lane, where he heard shots being fired. He then saw prisoner being brought out of the lane by a number of constables and his head was sent to hospital. An Indian constable handed witness a revolver, and when he examined it he found that the barrel contained five discharged cartridges. Another constable handed witness five "live" cartridges. He went back to 133, Des Vœux Road, and searched the house, and on a box on the stairs he found three empty cartridges. He subsequently received one bullet from Dr. Y. To, of the Government Civil Hospital.

Dr. Y. To said that on May 4th, at 2.25 p.m., the Chinese constable was brought to hospital in a ricksha. The man was dead. He had a bullet wound in the lower part of the chest. On May 5th witness held a post-mortem examination on deceased and found that the heart and left lung had been perforated from front to back. He also found a bullet in the muscles of the left side of the back. The cause of death was perforation of the heart by a bullet. After further evidence had been given the case was adjourned.

"A YOUNG SCOUNDREL."

WHY HE CAME TO HONGKONG.

"You are a young scoundrel," said Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, to a Chinese boy, charged with the theft of some silk cloth, valued at \$20, from a shop in Fat Hing Street. "Why did you come to Hongkong? Why could you not stay with your parents? You come here, and take to stealing."

The defendant said he came to Hongkong to look for his mother.

Mr. Lindsell: Fourteen days' imprisonment and twelve strokes with the birch.

"SOME WEIGHT"

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with the theft of two brass bearings, weighing about a stone each, the property of the Taikoo Dock.

The defendant had one bearing tied to each leg.

Remark that it was "some weight" he had tried to take away, the Magistrate sentenced the defendant to six weeks' imprisonment.

Visitor to devastated area: "John Chinaman likes much too close shave same English soldier!" Chinese ganger: "Well, sir, I don't concern myself much about uniform. Actually I'm a journalist, and only came out here for the experience."—Punch.

THE ARMED ROBBERY AT WEST POINT.

TWO MEN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The case against the two Chinese who are alleged to have committed an armed robbery at West Point, earlier in the month, reached a further stage, at the Magistracy, yesterday, when Mr. Lindsell committed them for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Sergeant Cockle, who arrested the prisoners, said that, at about 2.10 p.m. on May 4th, he received a telephone message of an armed robbery at 34, Western Street. The same night he received further information, and, on the following morning at about 5.45, accompanied by two *labours*, he went to 3, Tai Nam Street, West Point, searched the house, and arrested four persons—the two defendants, and another man and woman.

Inspector Macdonald said that, at about 2 p.m. on May 4th, he received information that a robbery had taken place in Western Street, and that shots had been fired in a house in Des Vœux Road West. He turned out all the available men and went to 34, Western Street. He made an inspection of the first floor of this house, and found a bullet embedded in a cotton quilt. On May 5th at any identification parade, the first prisoner was identified by the complainant, a woman. A girl, also, identified the first prisoner almost at once, and, later, the second.

The complainant said she could not identify the second prisoner, but was quite certain of the identity of the first.

The second prisoner (to the complainant): I have never been to your house. I do not know you.—Complainant: I did not say I knew you. There were two men. That man (pointing to the first prisoner) was one of them. If you are not the other, why should you say that?

The first prisoner said that on the fifth day of the fourth moon (May 5th) he left the house about 7 a.m. to have some tea outside. He returned soon after, and remained at home for the rest of the day repairing fishing-nets. His wife knew that he stayed at home all day. He was entirely ignorant of the robbery.

The second prisoner, upon being asked if he wished to make a statement, replied: I do not know what may happen if I do.

Mr. Lindsell instructed the interpreter to repeat the question.

The prisoner remained silent.

Mr. Lindsell: Answer!—Second prisoner: Suppose I do wish to make a statement, can I do it here now?

The interpreter assured him he could.

Second prisoner: That woman (pointing to complainant) said she was robbed on May 4th. I do not even know where her house is. I've never been in Hongkong before. I am a farmer in the country. When I arrived in Hongkong, I felt quite amazed. I did not know where to go. If I committed that robbery, Heaven will punish me with death. If I did that act, whenever I go across the harbour, I'll be punished by being made to fall into it. I have been falsely accused. I dare not rob because I do not know how to do it.

A stonecutter asked him knew the second prisoner; they belonged to the same village. The second prisoner arrived in the Colony on April 29th. Witness did not see him on May 4th.

Mr. Lindsell (to the second prisoner): Any more witnesses?—Prisoner: Yes. These two (pointing to two women) whom I once aided to raise pigs! (Laughter).

Mr. Lindsell: Do you want to call them as witnesses?—Second prisoner: Let them be called.

Mr. Lindsell: You may, but it is only a waste of time. I'm not trying this case. Let's go before another Court.

Prisoner: Cannot it be finished here?—Mr. Lindsell: Not even if you call a hundred witnesses.

Second defendant: I do not want to call them as witnesses. Let them come and say what they choose.

The two witnesses were, accordingly, called.

They expressed their appreciation of the prisoner's kindness in helping them with their pigs. They believed he was a good man.

GENEROUS AT HIS MASTER'S EXPENSE.

How a Chinese, employed as an office-boy by Mr. T. Oliphant, of the Dairy Farm Co., robbed his master of little sums of money was revealed at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Mr. Oliphant said that he missed a ten-dollar note one day. Up to that time, he had not noticed any loss, and when the ten dollar note was missing he noted the number of a one-dollar note and put it into the drawer. This, too, disappeared. The "boy" was searched, and the dollar-note found on him. At first he denied having stolen the money, but, later, admitted it and confessed that he had stolen the ten-dollar note too. "He has been very generous to the tea-stall near by for the past two weeks," concluded Mr. Oliphant, "and to his friends, whom he treated to cakes and tea."

The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

A YOUTHFUL SNATCHER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese youth pleaded guilty to snatching a gold-mounted rattle bangle.

Inspector Brazil stated that a little girl was carrying a baby along Queen's Road when defendant committed the offence. Mr. Lindsell said that, in view of defendant's extreme youth and in consideration of this being his first offence, he would be sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, and, to receive twelve strokes with the birch.

PRIZE COURT

CONDEMNATION OF ENEMY LAUNCHES

After a considerable interval, there was a sitting of the Prize Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice, (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) presiding.

The court first considered an application for the condemnation of three launches, the *Breeze*, the *Light*, and the *Wind*, all of which belonged to enemy firms which traded in Hongkong before the outbreak of war.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared, as Acting Attorney-General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor.

Mr. Pollock said the *Breeze* was owned before the war, by Messrs. Melchers, an enemy firm. They were the agents of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, who were the owners of the *Light* and the *Wind*. The court would see from the affidavit of Mr. E. A. M. Williams that the three launches were used as tenders by the German mail-ocean-going steamers belonging to the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which made this part a port of call. Furthermore, the court would find, on the evidence, that Messrs. Melchers and the Norddeutscher Lloyd were, respectively, an enemy firm and an enemy company. Although in all of the cases certain assignments were made about the time the war commenced, and assignments were made a few months later, these transactions could be regarded as culpable transactions.

His Lordship asked to whom they were assigned.

Mr. Pollock replied that they were assigned to Messrs. Lowe, Pugham and Matthews, the liquidators. There was no question, Mr. Pollock continued, as to ownership. The court could take it as a fact that the *Breeze* was owned by Messrs. Melchers and the other two launches by the N.D.L., until the firms were liquidated. All three launches flew the German flag.

In regard to formal matters as to service of writ, they were deposed to by Commander Beckwith, who was not only Harbour Master but also Marshal in Prize at that time. Commander Beckwith deposed to the arrest of the three launches on May 1st, 1917, and to the serving of the writ of condemnation of the launches. The court would further find that in an affidavit Mr. Nisbet, who was Registrar in Prize, as well as Registrar in Prize, deposed that he had advertised the matter in the *Hongkong Daily Press* and the *South China Daily News*. Mr. Nisbet also deposed to the fact that no appearance had been made by the enemy firms, and to bring the matter up to date, had only this morning signed a certificate that appearance had not been entered to the present time.

In reply to His Lordship, Mr. Pollock said the Registrar had power to advertise the writ of condemnation in any newspaper he wished. It had to be noted that the writ was advertised in Shanghai, so as to give an opportunity to the partners of the firm who were, in that settlement until a few months ago and therefore had an opportunity of entering a claim if they wished to do so.

Mr. Pollock, having cited numerous Prize Court authorities, asked that the court condemn the launches in the terms of the amended writ, as lawful prizes. An order was entered accordingly by His Lordship.

THE "BLACKHEAD."

Mr. Pollock next asked for a similar order in respect of the *Blackhead*, the property of Messrs. Blackhead & Co., an enemy firm. He said that the launch was used in the harbour in connection with ocean-going steamers which made Hongkong a port of call.

His Lordship asked how this case was different from the others.

Mr. Pollock replied that the only difference was that, whereas the other three launches had been engaged solely as tenders for enemy-owned ocean-going steamers, the *Blackhead* was used as a tender for other ocean-going steamers as well. Messrs. Blackhead & Co., the owners, had a store in Hongkong. The *Blackhead*, when doing business here, flew the German flag. The firm would be better recognised by the more German-sounding name of Schwartzkopf & Co., under which it traded in Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau and Pukow.

The launch was seized on May 1st, 1917, and, as in the previous cases, no appearance had been entered by the enemy firms. The application was granted.

THE "HAPAG."

In making a similar application for condemnation of the launch *Hapag*, Mr. Pollock said that the case was on all fours with the three he had taken to gether, except that the *Hapag* was used as a tender for ocean-going steamers of the Hamburg-America Line.

One distinction was that Mr. H. P. Smith, the liquidator, stated, in an affidavit that at one time a Mr. Hansen, a Danish subject, had claimed that he was the assignee and the owner of the launch. On August 4th, 1914, what was purported to be an assignment to Mr. Hansen, an employee of the firm in Hongkong, was made for a consideration of only \$10. Mr. Smith stated that, notwithstanding the assignment, between the outbreak of war and the date of liquidation the upkeep of the launch was paid by the Company. Hansen was deposed from the colony in May, 1915. It had to be noted that he had exercised no acts of ownership, and did not make any claim on the liquidators.

His Lordship asked whether Hansen was a Danish subject.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

POLICE RESERVIST'S APPEAL

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, I am pleased to see that your correspondent, "A Police Reservist," takes up the defence of this "cause célèbre," and, although I have severely criticised this correspondence if, by so doing, I show up the evils that have to contend with in the Police Reserve.

In the first place I would ask "A Police Reservist" not to rob this correspondence of its beauty, nor the public of the pleasure of knowing who he is. Is it possible that he hides his identity under a "nom de plume" because he finds that it is not laudable to show himself a champion of injustice?

Now then, my dear rival correspondent, my challenging contentions are:

(a) Whereas a gentleman does voluntarily and gratuitously do his little bit for the country, and is graciously willing to undertake all the duties assigned to him, but occasionally the work for his existence compels him to miss an assignment, he should not be by all rules of justice and commonsense be punished for missing an assignment.

(b) Whereas the notification in question was "Fined \$5 or 2 days C.B. and two extra patrols," and whereas Mr. Guimarães did pay the fine, he should not be punished for not reading Mr. Frank's intention that he was to be "Fined \$5 (or 2 days) C.B. as an alternative" and two extra patrols.

(c) Whereas Mr. Guimarães did point out to the Board of Discipline that the fault was in their notification, it was recognised to award him, notwithstanding the enlightenment, additional punishment.

In the light of these contentions I make myself bold to count upon the support not only of the majority of the members of the Police Reserve but also of all men of fair mind, and whilst regretting that the leading article in the *China Mail* of last evening under the heading "Of a Foolish Letter about Police Reservists" has taken all the wind from my sails, I have now only the pleasure to endorse most heartily all that the Editor said therein and to commend his laudable decision most characteristic of the English to champion the cause of justice, and it only remains for me to add that "A Police Reservist's" opinion that Police Reservists are slaves manifests his ignorance below the standard of the man in the street, but admitting for the sake of argument that they are, justice should, nevertheless, be done then. Yours etc., J. M. GUTIERREZ.

1, Macao Street, Hongkong, May 26th, 1919.

[We publish this letter because it purports to be an answer to one appearing in the *Daily Press* yesterday. In the interests of our readers, however, we shall take care that Mr. Gutierrez does not "maintain this correspondence" for too long in our columns.—Ed. H.K.D.P.]

Mr. Pollock replied that he was summoned to be, anyway, he was deposed from the colony. The Danish Consul had been communicated with on the matter, but had vouchsafed no reply.

Mr. Nisbet, in his affidavit, stated that Hansen, having seen the advertisement of the writ of condemnation, wrote to him from Shanghai, on August 19th, 1917, stating that the launch was his property, and that the Hongkong Government had no right to dispose of it. Mr. Nisbet had replied that the advertisement had been inserted so that the claimant might have an opportunity of entering an appearance before the court. No appearance was entered.

His Lordship observed that Hansen having stated that he had had the good offices of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings in the assignment there would have been no difficulty in his asking the same firm to enter an appearance in court on his behalf.

The application was granted.

THE QUESTION OF COSTS.

On the question of costs, Mr. Pollock said he was cheered to hear that he was entitled to his costs as Attorney-General.

His Lordship said he remembered that costs were awarded to judges, in some of the British Colonies, in Prize Court cases.

Mr. Pollock asked for an order as to costs. In a previous instance, when His Lordship had to condemn certain captured ships, the bills had been taxed and sent Home to the Secretary of State.

His Lordship asked if costs were taxed on the ordinary scale.

Mr. Pollock replied that he thought there was a scale laid down, but, in the last instance, the Registrar had taxed the costs.

His Lordship observed that the Attorney-General's costs would go into public revenue. They were diverted from the ordinary channel by some rule and passed into public revenue.

No order was made as to costs, subject to taxation by the Registrar.

CONDEMNATION OF CARGO.

The Crown Solicitor then asked the court for condemnation of certain cargo, which, at the outbreak of war, was deposited in the godown of the Godown Company. It formed part of cargo of the *Prinz Waldemar*, the *York*, and the *Göttingen*, and had been consigned to Germany and German New Guinea. The Crown Solicitor cited various authorities, and the application was granted. His Lordship discussing the question of costs with the Crown Solicitor in Chambers.

TRAFFICKING IN ARMS.

SUCCESSFUL POLICE ACTIVITIES.

A question, which has been engaging the public mind for some time is how the armed robbers who have been so much in evidence lately obtain their revolvers. The only explanation is that there are a gang of "gun-runners," who do a profitable business smuggling arms into the Colony, and then disposing of them to lawless characters at high prices. This trafficking in arms the Police are busily and successfully endeavouring to prevent. Some time ago a "gun-runner" was fined \$500 for smuggling arms, and yesterday another Chinese was charged at the Magistracy with a similar offence.

The Captain Superintendent of Police (the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) prosecuted, while Mr. F. N. d'Almeida appeared for the defence.

Mr. Wolfe said the defendant was arrested by the Police, and, when searched, a revolver, only loaded, was found in his possession wrapped up in a dirty piece of cloth. It was an old revolver, the maker's name having been obliterated from it. The ammunition in the revolver was new and looked as if it had been manufactured in Germany. As far as the Police were able to ascertain, the defendant had been employed as an accountant in the Wa On firm of contractors, which was owned by defendant's uncle. For reasons, however, which defendant's solicitor might be able to explain, defendant left for Shanghai in March last and subsequently returned to the Colony. Witness had no doubt, whatever that defendant was trafficking in arms, and at the present time the Police looked upon it as a very serious offence.

Mr. Hutchison: The revolver was fully loaded at the time? The defendant admits possession?

Mr. Almeida: He says he was asked by a friend to buy the revolver. He gave the Police his friend's address, but when the Police went there the friend denied that he authorised him to purchase the weapon. It is only natural that this friend should deny all knowledge of defendant, because if he admitted that he commissioned the defendant to purchase the revolver defendant would be discharged and his friend would be arrested. Defendant took the revolver to the Yam-mat theatre to hand it to his friend.

Mr. Hutchison: The charge is that he was in possession of a loaded revolver. Your contention is that he bought it for a friend?

Mr. Almeida: He was merely acting as a broker.

Mr. Wolfe: The man was arrested at 9.30 p.m. walking in the street while it was raining heavily. The cloth in which the revolver was wrapped bore evidence of rust, so it is obvious that the man had been carrying the revolver for some time. In the circumstances it looks rather fishy.

Mr. Hutchison: The rust on the cloth does not prove that he carried it all the time.

Mr. Almeida: He went to the theatre to see his friend, and, not finding him there, he went towards Temple Street to meet him. Here defendant was arrested. He was employed as an accountant in the Wa On firm, and in March the owners made arrangements to send him and his wife to the country. It was during this period that the man was out of employment.

Mr. Wolfe: The friend denies that he asked defendant to purchase the revolver. He denies that he ever knew the man. I am pressing for a heavy penalty in this case, the maximum being \$1,000 or twelve months' hard labour. Even assuming that there was no serious intention, defendant was carrying out an illegal transaction. The fact that the revolver was loaded leads me to believe that something was intended to be committed that night. If he wanted to sell the revolver, why should it be loaded? If he was merely acting as a broker, dealing illicitly in arms, it would be a fairly serious offence, but dealing with loaded arms at 9.30 on a wet night is extremely suspicious and should be severely dealt with.

Mr. Almeida: I don't think the mere fact of dealing in arms is against the law.

Mr. Wolfe: I beg your pardon, if the person has not a licence it is a serious offence.

Mr. Almeida: But he can get a licence afterwards.

Mr. Hutchison: He was in possession of a loaded revolver, there is no question about that. I fine him \$500, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

A REVOLVER IN A CLOCK.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver, and several rounds of ammunition. Sergeant Cashman stated that defendant was arrested on board the *Sui Tai*, which was bound for Macao. Defendant had a large clock in his possession, and when this was searched the revolver and ammunition were found in the place where the machinery should have been.

Defendant said he came from Australia and was unaware that it was an offence to export arms.

Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$250 and confiscated the revolver and ammunition.

Later, Inspector Brazil applied to Mr. Lindell for an order to confiscate the clock in which the revolver and ammunition were hidden.

He said the C.S.P. had instructed him to make the application, as it was very difficult for the Police to cope with these offences. He thought the confiscation of the articles in which the arms and ammunition were hidden would act as a further deterrent.

Mr. Lindell: On what authority? Look it up, and if you can find me an authority, I'll do as you ask.

Replying that he would do so, Inspector Brazil left the court.

Returning about an hour later, Inspector Brazil asked the Magistrate whether articles in which arms and ammunition were hidden could not be looked upon as receptacles for concealing contraband goods, and therefore confiscated.

Mr. Lindell: Find me the authority. Inspector Brazil said he thought it had been done previously.

Mr. Lindell: Fined me a precedent then.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

THIS AFTERNOON'S MEETING.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will move:

"That in the interests of the public health of the Colony the Government be requested to amend Section 16A of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance so as to empower the Sanitary Board to make by-laws (subject to the approval of the Legislative Council) prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 14 in any factory or workshop for more than 10 hours (excluding meal-times) in any one day, except with the special permission of the Board, and prohibiting the employment of children and young persons under the age of 14 in any occupation likely to be injurious to his or her life, limb or health, regard being had to his or her physical condition."

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will move:

"That the following additional by-law be made under Sub-Section 13 of Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1900.

Overcrowding of Premises.

(1) A factory or a workshop shall be deemed to be so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein if the number of cubic feet of space in the factory or workshop, or in any room or subdivision of the factory or workshop, bears to the number of persons employed at one time in such factory or workshop or in such room or subdivision respectively a proportion less than 250 cubic feet, or during any period of overtime after 4 p.m. 300 cubic feet of space to every person.

(2) The Board shall cause to be affixed in every factory and workshop a notice in English and Chinese specifying the number of persons who may be employed in each room or subdivision of the factory or workshop by virtue of the preceding by-law.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will ask:

Will the head of the Sanitary Department obtain a report from the Assistant Medical Officer of Health with regard to the fresh water supply to the boat-builders between Samsui and Lai Chi Kok, and to lay such report on the table?

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

The ships of the Fifth Light Cruiser Squadron allocated to the China Station, consist of the *Hawkins* (Flagship of the Commander-in-Chief); *Cairo* (Flagship of the second in command); *Capetown*, *Cardale* and *Columbo*—five in all.

The *Hawkins* is an improved "C" type cruiser, heavier in build and armament, and well qualified for service in the Chinese seas. She is a 25-knot cruiser, has six-inch guns of powerful force and long range, and is well equipped with torpedo and anti-aircraft armament.

The *Cairo*, *Capetown*, *Cardale* and *Columbo* are of the "C" type of light cruiser, 25-knoters, armed with plenty of 4-inch guns, well protected over the water line, the gun positions, engines, boilers and magazines being enclosed in armour, and aircraft protection being well looked after. These cruisers did very good work in the North Sea in the closing stages of the war and in patrol work, leading up to many affairs in those waters.

A large number of Naval Flag appointments have been announced following on the dispersal of the Grand Fleet. Amongst them are Rear-Admiral George H. Barrett to be Rear-Admiral Commanding 5th Light Cruiser Squadron; China, and Commodore A. A. Ellison as Senior Naval officer, Yangtze. Commodore Ellison, has been in the service since January, 1919, when he joined as a naval cadet, was promoted Lieutenant in 1906, commander in 1907, and captain in 1912. He has had considerable experience of Chinese waters, and has seen service in the late war.

Some particulars are now available concerning the late Lieut. W. H. Stapleton, killed in action on August 28th. On leaving Framlingham in 1915, he returned to Hongkong, and was in business until the beginning of 1917. In March of that year he was one of a small party who left Hongkong for active service; he joined the Artists' Rifles, and was subsequently transferred to the Officers' Cadet Battalion. In March, 1918, he was gazetted to the Bedfordshire Regiment, joined the 3rd Battalion at Felixstowe, and left for France on April 23rd. He was then attached to the Royal Berkshires, and was serving with them at the time of his death. He was an active sportsman, and made a name for himself in the cricket world at Hongkong. His Colonel thus writes of him: "He fell whilst the battalion were attacking the village of Carnoy on August 28th. Your boy was gallantly leading his men. His platoon—or what there was left of it—were rushed for the third time and captured, and whilst making a desperate attempt to escape—during which he led his men brilliantly—he was killed." The Adjutant writes: "He had won all our hearts and was a great favourite in the battalion."

Another Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 50 rounds of Winchester ammunition.

Defendant said he was born in Westminster, Canada, and had lived there practically all his life. He was now on a visit to his country and did not know the regulations.

Mr. Lindell said that as there were no special circumstances he would fine defendant \$50.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1850

TELEPHONE 1741

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

WE OFFER

VALUE AND QUALITY AT POPULAR PRICES IN

SPORTS SHOES

IN ALL MEN'S SIZES.

TENNIS SHOES

BEST RED RUBBER SOLES, SEWN AND STUCK.

WHITE CANVAS, \$8.00. & BUCKSKIN, \$13.50.

YACHTING SHOES

WHITE CANVAS "KEDS" RUBBER SOLES \$3.75 pair.

WHITE CANVAS "BEST ROPE SOLES \$4.50 pair.

GOLF SHOES

THE WALK OVER GOLFER EXTRA LIGHT YET

STRONG WITH SPECIAL GRIPS \$16.00 per pair.

WHITE WASHING BELTS

1" WEB WITH DETACHABLE BUCKLE.

All sizes \$1.00 each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE

2 Nights only — Tues. & Wed. — 2 Nights only

9.15 p.m.

GREAT PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PRODUCTION

A. H. Woods

presents

PEGGY HYLAND

in

"THE OTHER WOMAN"

in 5 parts.

AMERICAN GAZETTE 86.

etc., etc.

Wednesday Matinee, May 28th, at 5.15 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

"A DOG'S LIFE."

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES.

AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply—CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand."

Office—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2399.

Manufacture—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Moongok, Tel. No. K308.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

"ATLAS" REGD.

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

WEAR

AND

DYE

GUARANTEED.

New stock just received

in SMART DESIGNS

ZEPHYR, FLANNEL

ZEPHYR, OXFORD,

etc., etc.

WITH STIFF or SOFT DOUBLE CUFF.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer
"IDOMENEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after May 28th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after June 2nd, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before June 16th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 25th, 1919. [507]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENAPP"

ing arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by June 2nd, 1919, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on June 2nd, 1919, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [510]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENCLEUCH"

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after June 2nd, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before June 9th or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on June 2nd, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [511]

Within the frontiers of a desolate, God-forsaken jungle on the dark, silent coast of Africa, there and white men, reared by an apt mother, lions and kills.

He slays the lion and tiger with his bare hands, the jaguar flees at his terrible cry, the massive elephants fear him.

The dreadful gorilla and stealthy panther are but babes in his hands. All the terrible beasts of the jungle skulk away at his approach.

Then comes the beautiful white girl, and

takes her to his breast and covers her face with kisses.

THIS AMAZING PICTURE
SHOWING TWICE DAILY

AT
THE CORONET

ALL SEATS RESERVED.

WANTED.
OLD-ESTABLISHED British Firm requires fully experienced EXPORT MAN, capable of taking charge of their Department. Only those with first-class references need apply.

Write—Box No. 503,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [502]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Consignor),

On THURSDAY,
May 29th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at No. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

THE SUNDRY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
etc.,

therein contained,
Comprising: Large Teakwood Hallstand, Morocco Leather-covered Sofa and Arm-chairs by Lane, Crawford & Co., Carpets, Teakwood Cabinet, Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Mirrors, etc., and a quantity of SUPERIOR TABLE GLASS—large Bedsteads and Cots, Wardrobes, Washstands, Toilet Tables, etc.

Also
Electric Fans, Enamelled Baths, Filler, Ice Chest, Ship's Lavatory, Wine Cabinet, and a number of lots of Pot Plants.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [509]

NOTICE.

THE POLO GYMKHANA, which was POSTPONED from Saturday, May 24th, will be held (weather permitting), on SATURDAY, MAY 31st, at 4 P.M., not Wednesday next, as previously advertised.

S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [500]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SUN MAN WOO CO., Shiphandlers, Naval Contractors and General Providers, have this day REMOVED from Nos. 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, to their new premises at Nos. 99 & 101, Des Voeux Road Cent. (Opposite to west corner of the Central Market) Telephone 309.

Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [503]

LLOYD'S "REGISTERED OF SHIPPING."

NOTICE.

THE undersigned JOHN LAMBERT, Ship and Engineer Surveyor to the above Society being transferred to Europe, the surveying duties will in the future be attended to by Mr. J. S. GARDNER, M.L.S., Ship Surveyor, and Mr. T. S. MORISON, Ship and Engineer Surveyor, appointed from New York to this port.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Lloyd's Register of Shipping,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, May 23rd, 1919. [795]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that all Straits Settlements War Loan taken up by this Association for its Members has now been exhausted. All moneys paid in to this Association will, in future be invested in British War Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANAL, LTD.
Hon. Secretary. [739]

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK.
Apply to—
"H.K."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [504]

PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

SIX ROOMS and FURNITURE, June 1st.
Apply—
DENNY & BOWLEY. [796]

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st.
Apply to—
W. L. PATTENDEN,
GILMAN & CO., LTD.,
8A, Des Voeux Road Central. [797]

TO LET.

AT the PEAK, with immediate possession.
NO. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [735]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.
Address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [509]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [522]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"X.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [524]

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A Four-Roomed House in Gordon Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings [51]

INTIMATIONS

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. on THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st April, 1919.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, May 3rd, to THURSDAY, May 28th, 1919, Exclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 16th, 1919. [735]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending April 30th, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [750]

SIEMENS CHINA ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
(HONGKONG) LIMITED.

SIEMENS CHINA COMPANY—BERLIN,
FRANZ EMIL AUGUST EHRHARDT.

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the undersigned, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, on or before SATURDAY, MAY, 31st, 1919.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, May 16th, 1919. [755]

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Consignor,
will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), May 27th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., ONE OF THE LARGEST AND OLDEST STOCKS OF CHINESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS EVER PLACED ON AN AUCTION FLOOR FOR SALE.

A Large Variety of 3-coloured and 5-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases, and Figures, etc., including Incense Burners of Sung and Ming Dynasties, Peking Cloisonne, Crystal, Agate and Jade-stone Vases and Ornaments, etc., and a number of Snuff Bottles.

Also
Laquered Screens, Panels, Old Chinese Engravings and Kakejones and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [524]

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Consignor,
will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, May 29th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room

A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND
EFFECTS.

Also
30 dozen Port Wine, 100 pairs Ladies' Shoes, a quantity of Japanese Vases and a long line of Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 26th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Consignor,
will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, May 31st, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Comprising—
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobe, Hat Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Tea Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 26th, 1919.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
PRICKLY HEAT
LOTION
AND
POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat.

Can be used either in conjunction
or separately.

They will also be found invaluable
for preventing and relieving
Sunburn, Freckles and all
Skin Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
In Bottles at 50c. and \$1.00
PRICKLY HEAT POWDER
in Boxes at \$1.00
PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
TEL. 15 [12]

MARRIAGES.

FAWCETT—HEWITT.—At Danden, on April 5th, Capt. P. N. FAWCETT, R.E., Tintinn, to Irene, daughter of Mr. F. Hewitt, Hythe, Southampton.

NASH—HELMBY.—At St. Matthew's Church, Okeby, on April 8th, by the Rev. J. W. Lewis and the Rev. J. E. Parkyn, "Second-Lieutenant ARTHUR (Capt. Reiss & Co., Shanghai), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Nash, Shanghai, to Evelyn Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Helmsby, Rensburg, Watford, England.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 27TH, 1919.

JAPAN AT THE PEACE
CONFERENCE.

JAPAN'S victory at the Peace Conference—for a victory it undoubtedly was—has been commented upon as a piece of Oriental subtlety. It is difficult to decide, however, whether it was planned from the beginning or was merely the result of circumstances being in Japan's favour in spite of herself. The theory is that Japan pretended to lay great stress on the question of racial equality, as if that were her chief aim in the Conference and, having been defeated on this point to her apparent deep disappointment, left the Powers in the position of having to grant her demands on the Shantung question or else send her home with all her objects at the Peace Conference rejected and thus in a state of discontent.

Japan's firm stand on the Shantung question is said to have taken the other delegates "aback." This may be so, although it was obvious from the first to those who had inside knowledge of what Japan was doing at Tsingtau that she intended to stay there and that, therefore, she would strongly resist a direct transference of the port to China.

As to the racial question, there are certain indications that, although Japan may have been as earnest on the question as she led others to believe, she was prepared from the first for failure. When Marquis SATOMI arrived in Paris, which

was some time after the other delegates, an announcement was made that Japan would abandon the racial question. Japan did not abandon the racial question and no explanation has been made as to why Marquis SATOMI said that she would; but it is not unfair to take this as an indication that, however Japan regarded the question from the beginning, there was a period in the negotiations when its pursuit was continued as a tactical policy to cover other ends. The Japanese are a proud and sensitive race; they resent their exclusion from other lands, or their admission to them on special regulations. They want to be treated precisely on the same plane as the nations of Europe, and the discrimination against them in the United States and other countries has been the subject of many discussions. "It is, perhaps, natural that they should fail to recognise that this discrimination arises from their own exclusiveness—that they are excluded because they are themselves exclusive and fail to mix with the other races and thus become good colonists. It is not a world-wide question, however; it is a question which interests comparatively few of the Powers and is a matter mainly of municipal law. No country absolutely excludes the nationals of another country, but many countries claim that they have a right under their municipal laws to regulate such immigration. Japan herself claims such right in regard to labour from other countries, and although it is exercised very sparingly yet it is noteworthy that, even while Japan was pressing her claim at the Peace Conference for racial equality, the Japanese Government reported a number of Chinese labourers on economic grounds. The placing of the question in the forefront of Japan's demands at the Peace Conference had, therefore, something unnatural about it. The idea seems to have originated purely in Government circles. It was mentioned in the course of the negotiations that there was much popular feeling in Japan over the question. It would have been correct to say that there had been much popular feeling over the question in the past, but such popular feeling as was manifested during the progress of the negotiations was more or less political and consisted in attacks on the Government—for being unable to carry its point. Politics in Japan are primitive. The political parties have practically no platforms and no principles. The Outs have no scruple in attacking the Ins for acts which the Outs themselves were guilty of when in office. Marquis OKUMA, during whose term of office as Prime Minister the "Twenty-one Demands" on China were made and enforced on the threat of war, did not turn a hair in attacking succeeding Governments for failing to conciliate China or for making too great use of the "big stick." The meetings on the racial question that took place while the negotiations were going on, therefore, were meetings summoned by the political parties for the purpose of attacking the Government and, perhaps, driving it out of office, on the ground of its failure to carry the racial equality negotiations to a successful issue. There were no riots when it was announced in Japan that the racial equality issue had been abandoned, but it is by no means certain that there would not have been riots if it had been announced that Kiaochow was to be handed over direct from Germany to China. It was defeat on this point that the Japanese delegates had to fear; and that their success was partly due to their failure to carry their first point after long negotiation cannot be doubted. At the same time, as before stated, it is difficult to say whether Japan was acting a part all through, or even at any period of the negotiations. It may be suspected that she was, and those who regard such acting as part of diplomacy will undoubtedly give her credit for it, but the evidence is too slight to speak with certainty.

An interesting question is whether Japan would have retired from the Conference if she had been defeated on the Kiaochow question. It seems to have been thought in Paris that she would retire, and the possibility of such retirement seems to have weighed with President Wilson in consenting to Japan's claims being granted. Italy's retirement was, no doubt, an encouragement for Japan to take the same step, and if both had retired they would have received courage from each other to remain outside and, perhaps, conclude a separate peace with Germany. But the conditions are such now that a separate peace with Germany

would be unmeaning to Japan, whatever thoughts she may once have held. An alliance with Germany without a fleet, with her wealth squandered or mortgaged, and her army scattered, would be of no use to Japan, and she cannot afford to estrange Britain and the United States. It is doubtful, therefore, whether Japan was in earnest in threatening to retire from the Conference and that if President Wilson had called the "bluff," he would not have gained his point—theoretically at least, for Japan, being in possession at Kiaochow, would have easily been able to gain her ends in other ways. President Wilson is said to trust to the League of Nations to right any wrongs that have been done by the peace settlement or that may arise from it, and possibly, he is taking the wisest course in avoiding an extreme position. He has found himself hampered, in all directions, by secret treaties and agreements, and has no doubt felt that to consign these to the waste-paper basket as "scraps of paper" would be to follow Germany's example too closely. His stand on the question of Fiume was justified on the ground that Fiume was not included in the Italian bargain for entering the war on the side of the Allies; his accession to Japan's demands may equally be justified by the fact that Japan's claims were among those agreed to at the time Japan took her place among the warring nations.

Mr. D. V. Stevenson left England on April 16th for Hongkong via India.

The U.S.S. *Helena* returned to Hongkong, yesterday, after a short stay in Manila.

Forty-four Chinese, who arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, on the *Empress of Russia*, were not allowed to land.

Lady Tudor is leaving for Shanghai by s.s. *Glenapp* early this week. She is not making farewell calls as she hopes to return to Hongkong later on.

The Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledges thankfully the receipt of \$10 toward the funds of the Society, from an anonymous donor.

Mr. A. B. Raworth, of the Hongkong Electric Co., has reported to the loss of several electric fans valued at \$350. The fans were missed on the way to the godown.

Some pure-bred hogs are to be sent from Alberta, Canada, to Japan. It is anticipated that this is only the first of a series of shipments to be made from that province to Japan.

H.M. Queen Mary was 55 years of age yesterday. The customary salutes were fired from the local battery. The *Tamar*, the *Carlisle* (in dock) and the *Hydrangea* were dressed, and flags were flown from some of the business houses.

The following case of communicable disease was reported in the colony during the week which ended on Saturday: Bubonic plague, 41 (37 deaths); cerebrospinal fever, 9 (3 deaths); small-pox, 1 (1 death); enteric fever, 1 (1 death) and diphtheria, 1.

Two Japanese passengers on the s.s. *Tsuan Maru*, from Bombay, were arrested by a Revenue Officer, with 150 lbs. of raw opium in their possession. When charged at the Magistrate's yesterday, one alleged that the drug was given to him by a man in Bombay. Both defendants were remanded until to-day.

The British motor vessel *Glenapp* (4,625 tons), the largest of the Glen line of motor vessels, of which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are the local agents, arrived in Hongkong yesterday on her maiden voyage, having completed the distance from London to Hongkong in 46 days. She leaves to-morrow morning for Shanghai.

Preaching at St. Andrew's Church on Sunday, the Rev. J. S. Harrington referred in touching terms to the death of Mr. W. O. Jack. He spoke of the loss suffered by the congregation, and by the church, and of the late Mr. Jack as an original member of St. Andrew's. The Dead March in Saul was played on the organ at the end of the service.

Commander Kenneth Mackenzie-Grieve, the navigator who arranged to accompany Mr. Hawker in his attempted flight of the Atlantic, has spent most of his time on foreign stations—Australia, China, and the Mediterranean. He served during the war in an armed trawler on the east coast, and later as commander of H.M.S. *Campania*, a seaplane ship, for navigating duties.

The firm of Handley Page, Ltd., have just received through their agents, the Peking Syndicate, from the Chinese Ministry of Communications, a big contract for the supply of machines and organization. The first machines that will be sent out to China will be the twin-engine biplane converted to commercial uses. It will seat ten passengers and carry 1,500 lbs. of cargo. Experts and pilots will be supplied, and the construction of aerodromes undertaken.

An interesting presentation took place in Singapore on May 15th, at the residence of Captain James Leighton when a deputation of Koinikyke Paketvaant Mantachapi captains waited on him. Captain W. H. Kramar, in a very kind speech, presented him, on behalf of his brother officers, with a handsome gold repeater stop watch, on which was inscribed: "Presented to Captain James Leighton by the captains of the K.P.M. steamers in remembrance of the Singapore examination service 1914-1915."

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO BE PARTITIONED.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

NO NEWS OF HAWKER YET.

TREATY WITH BULGARIA TO BE SIGNED AT SALONIKA.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FUTURE OF TURKEY.

THE PROMISE TO INDIA.

PARIS, May 19th.

A Havas message states:—
After the partition of Turkey had been decided upon, the Council of Four was reminded that India had been promised that there would be no humiliation of Islam in the person of the Sultan. Re-consideration of the question is now in view.

NO TREATY WITH TURKEY.

PARIS, May 17th.

A Havas message states:—
Most probably there will be no treaty with Turkey on the ground that Turkey has ceased to exist as a State.
Asia Minor will probably be given in part to the Greeks, while France and Italy will receive mandates to administer the remainder.
France will have Syria as her zone of influence.

AVIATION.

FLIGHT FROM BRITAIN TO AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, May 24th.

The official conditions for the competition flight from Britain to Australia provide for a prize of £10,000 by the Federal Government to the first pilot of Australian nationality arriving from Britain by December 31st, 1920, within 27 hours, on an all British machine.

A TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICANS.

PARIS, May 19th.

A Havas message states:—
Though the great merit of having crossed Atlantic belongs to the Americans, one must remember that French aviators have had the largest share in perfecting flying machines.

NO NEWS OF HAWKER YET.

LONDON, May 20th.

"The position this morning regarding H. G. Hawker can be summed up as 'No news, utmost anxiety.' A series of messages from Ireland yesterday circumstantially locating Hawker at various stages of his journey raised hopes to the highest, and when the Admiralty announced late in the evening that the machine had descended on to the sea, forty miles from the mouth of the Shannon, the disappointment that the airman had just missed their goal was mingled with relief that the airman were probably safe. The hope of his safety was practically extinguished early this morning, when the Admiralty announced that his previous report was unreliable and unofficial. Messages from Queenstown showed that there has never been any wireless communication from the aeroplane. Public interest and anxiety in the flight is intense.

The King caused enquiries to be made of the Air Ministry yesterday.
Mrs. Hawker beflagged her house at Surbiton, and went to Brooklands in the afternoon and joined the crowd, hoping that Hawker would land there.

A message from the Admiralty at Queenstown, at 9.45 p.m. yesterday, received by the Air Ministry says that the Castletown wireless station notifies that the report that Hawker descended on to the sea is considered unreliable.

The naval headquarters at Queenstown, questioned at 11 p.m. by a Daily Mail correspondent, said no wireless message had been received. Even the very sensitive wireless apparatus at Ballybunion had received no message.

The Admiralty in London were still investigating the mystery at midnight.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 20th.

In the House of Commons, on May 19th, Mr. H. R. Elliot expressed deep disappointment as regards the negligence of the Government in failing to give Hawker proper support. He said the country would be unsparing in condemning the Government's desperate carelessness as regards the honour of this country and the life of a gallant gentleman.

Mr. J. H. Pratt, replying, said he did not think the Government was responsible. He promised to bring the remarks of the last speaker to the attention of the Government.

Captain Wedgwood Benn asked what steps had been taken to aid Hawker in his enterprise. He expressed high admiration of the splendid spirit of this gallant airman.

There was no reply.
In the House of Commons, replying to Major Kenworthy, Mr. Macnamara said that specified destroyers and other smaller vessels had been stationed to the south-west of Ireland before Hawker had started. No steps were taken before the announcement of the flight to deal with a situation which might have arisen at any time during the past few weeks, but yesterday eleven trawlers were at sea, off the west of Ireland, carrying out a sweep south-west of Blacksod Bay.

When the news of the beginning of the flight was received, all possible steps were taken on the assumption that Hawker was approaching. Yesterday afternoon, all the vessels in the Irish Command were ordered to proceed seaward, as a precautionary measure.

Two destroyers, one sloop, one patrol boat, three paddle vessels and two tugs were subsequently employed in the search. These vessels were still searching off the west coast.

Explaining the origin of the report that Hawker fell into the sea forty miles off the Irish coast, Mr. Macnamara said the Admiralty at Queenstown had received a wireless message from the Castletown wireless station, which received it from a French station, that a Sopwith machine was down. It was presumed the French station intercepted, in fragmentary form, and misconstrued the Admiral's orders to the ship.

Brig-General Seely stated that there was no news of Hawker up till 3.40.

THE "N. C. 3" LOCATED.

NEW YORK, May 19th.

The Naval Department reports that the N.C. 3 is seven miles north of Ponta del Gada, proceeding thither under his own power.

"N. C. 3" OUT OF THE FLIGHT.
NEW YORK, May 20th.

The N.C. 3 has arrived at Ponta del Gada. The crew are safe. The wings were damaged. The machine is now definitely out of the trans-Atlantic flight.

"N. C. 4" LEAVES HORTA.
LONDON, May 20th.

The N.C. 4 has left Horta.
THE "N. C. 4" STARTS.
LONDON, May 20th.

The N.C. 4 started at 12.40 p.m., Greenwich time.

AEROPLANE CAPSIZES.
LONDON, May 20th.

The Times Paris correspondent states that the passenger who perished, during the capsizing of a British aeroplane in Boulogne harbour on May 17th, was Mr. Aronson, a Zionist leader.

RELIEF OF BRITISH GARRISONS.
PARIS, May 18th.

A Havas message states:—
The relief of British garrisons in Syria by French troops is now under discussion.

THE PEACE TREATY.

A NINTH NOTE.

PARIS, May 19th.

A Havas message states:—
A ninth Note has been sent to the Peace Conference by the German Delegation. It deals with the suppression of German religious missions abroad, especially in China.

THE END OF THE WORK.

PARIS, May 18th.

A Havas message states:—
The signature of peace with Germany and Austria, probably, will end the work of the Peace Plenipotentiaries in Paris.

EARLIER CABLES.

NO RESPONSIBLE GERMAN WANTS MORE WAR.
BERLIN, May 19th.

A statement from authoritative quarters emphatically declares that no responsible person dreams of undertaking a fresh armed struggle, while nothing is further from the mind of the Chief of the General Staff than the working out of any mobilising plans.

The Tagblatt says Count Montgelas and Professor Delbrueck have gone to Versailles to participate in deliberations as regards the Commission on Guilt.

TERMS JUSTIFIED BY MISTRUST OF GERMAN POLICY.

COPENHAGEN, May 19th.

Vorwarts reports a speech by the Socialist leader, Herr Bernstein, who declared that the extraordinarily hard peace terms were not dictated solely by the passion of hatred but were justified by mistrust of German policy.

He said the break with the past could not have been carried out more convincingly.

He admitted that the devastations were due to Germany's fault and the fulfilment of demands in the connection only makes good what Germany had commandeered. He deprecated the violent speeches being made.

He asked why the people were not told that the Alsace-Lorraine Diet and also many towns and workmen's associations had resolved, before the revolution, in favour of re-union with France.

He urged that they should not rekindle afresh the spirit of the Fourth of August.

LATEST CABLES.

THE ADRIATIC PROBLEM.
AN ARRANGEMENT FRAMED.

PARIS, May 18th.

A Havas message states:—
Great optimism prevails in Italian circles concerning the arrangements framed by the Jugoslav and Italian experts. The solution will be accepted unreservedly by the Council of Four.

FRANCE'S FUTURE BASIS IN POLITICS.
PARIS, May 17th.

A Havas message states:—
The decision of the Peace Conference on the question of Fiume may be announced to-day. French circles are deeply interested in the satisfactory solution of the Adriatic problem, as the whole of the French people see in Italy the basis of France's future politics.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST GERMAN AGGRESSION.

AMERICA MAY AID FRANCE.

PARIS, May 18th.

A Havas message states:—
American circles believe that the United States Senate will approve of the projected agreement for immediate military aid to France in the event of Germany attacking her.

FRENCH INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

ATTITUDE OF RAILWAY WORKERS.
PARIS, May 19th.

A Havas message states:—
By 106,670 to 108,938, French railway workers rejected the all or nothing policy in the industrial strife, deciding in favour of revolution by stages.

THE BANK CLERKS' STRIKE.

PARIS, May 17th.

A Havas message states:—
An agreement in principle has been reached regarding the Paris Bank clerks' strike. The clerks are expected to return to work on Monday.

FRENCH FINANCE.

PARIS, May 17th.

A Havas message states:—
The tone of the Paris Bourse is strong. French rates are firm.

There are slight advances in Russian and Turkish stocks. Shipping and oil shares are in demand.

BULGARIA.

PEACE TO BE SIGNED AT SALONIKA.
PARIS, May 18th.

A Havas message states:—
Peace with Bulgaria is to be settled at Salonika.

THE MAID OF ORLEANS.
DEMONSTRATIONS IN HONOUR OF JOAN OF ARC.
PARIS, May 19th.

A Havas message states:—
A great parade took place in Paris in honour of Joan of Arc. Among the sixty organizations taking part were girls from Alsace-Lorraine, delegates from the Saar Valley, Polish officers in the French army and navy veterans. The procession was two miles long.

GENERAL PERSHING VISITING LONDON.

ROUTE MARCH BY AMERICAN TROOPS.

LONDON, May 19th.

The War Office announces that General Pershing, accompanied by several American Generals, will arrive in London on May 22nd. The visitors will be the nation's guests, and will be suitably met at Dover. They will then proceed by special train to Victoria station, where they will be received by a guard-of-honour.

A drive through London will follow. This programme has been arranged for May 23rd.

A full American regiment will march through London on May 24th. His Majesty the King will take the salute at Buckingham Palace. General Pershing will be at the Palace to watch the troops pass.

VISIT INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

LONDON, May 20th.

The War Office states that owing to the uncertainty of the German attitude, with regard to the Peace Terms and the military situation arising therefrom, it is impossible for General Pershing to leave France at present. His visit to London has been postponed indefinitely.

FIGHTING BOLSHIEVISM.

ALLIED ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, May 20th.

Reuters learns that the Allies are rendering General Denikin the most valuable assistance in South Russia. Great Britain is completely equipping a quarter of a million of men with arms and guns. The first consignment has already arrived.

POLES CAPTURE NIKOLAEVSK.

COPENHAGEN, May 20th.

A message from Warsaw states that the Poles have captured Nikolaevsk, and forced the crossing of the Dniester. The enemy are fleeing precipitately.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LANCASHIRE BEATS DERBYSHIRE.

LONDON, May 24th.

Lancashire beat Derbyshire by ten wickets.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM BEAT ESSEX.

LONDON, May 20th.

The Australian Imperial Forces team touring England beat Essex by an innings and 114 runs.

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN INDIA.

THE MAGNIFICENT VICTORY AT DAKKA.

SIMLA, May 19th.

Reuters' special correspondent at Peshawar states that Saturday's victory was more complete than reported. We captured four guns. Over 100 dead Afghans were counted in one small sector. A large enemy force attempted a night attack on Friday. We used "star" shells freely, our rapid fire disclosing the picture of the enemy rushing aimlessly about, with shaggy horsemen in the background. By dawn the Afghans dragged their guns to the hilltops and began bombarding our camp.

The heights were stormed, the Afghans at first retreating slowly, but the hilltops were taken after the leading regiments had been reinforced.

Again, the Afghan gunners' stuck to their posts, and bayonet work ensued before the guns were captured. Our new mountain howitzers 'painfully surprised the enemy.

After the heights had been reached, the bulk of the Afghan force were seen in the valley running hard. Our troops fired on them for ten minutes before they were out of range. Many of the enemy fell.

LOOT FROM THE DAKKA AFGHANS.

SIMLA, May 19th.

It is officially stated that hundreds of stores are being spread on the frontier of the enormous loot obtained by the Mohmands and Shinwaris from the Afghan camp after Dacca was bombarded.

Afghan officers and men fled directly the aerial attack began, and the tribesmen quickly looted the rifles, ammunition, clothing, blankets, stores, etc.

There is no doubt that they secured a good haul, for the Afghans, inspired by their success, are now discussing the chances of raiding Basawal in order to loot the Afghan camp there, and speculating on the chances of their arrival to coincide with another air attack.

Chitral reports state that the local Afghan tribesmen are greatly excited at the prospect of loot from the Amir's troops.

THE SITUATION AT KURRAM.

SIMLA, May 20th.

Reuters' special correspondent at Peshawar, telegraphing to-day, states that Khyber having ceased to be for the present a danger point, the situation has developed at Kurram. With the exception of a few outlaws, the Turis and Waziris are firm in their resolve to permit no Afghan in their territory. Plans have already been made to secure Kurram against the Afghan threat. Nothing has happened beyond the sniping of pickets.

Experts agree that, except for a few outlaws, the tribesmen do not welcome the passage of the ill-disciplined Afghan troops through their territory.

Only after many years' experience they acquiesced in the presence of British troops in their tribal country. They do not trust the Afghans, as the latter have no supplies and are forced to exist on the country they are passing through.

It is officially stated that no further operations are reported at Dacca. A band of Mohmands at Chora are believed to have dispersed, and sniping has practically ceased at Khyber.

THE AMIR IN KABUL.

The Amir's stay in Kabul has excited comment, the Army demanding his presence in Jallalabad.

The situation at Kurram is obscure. The Afghans, piqueting the Pailwar Ridge, are adopting an aggressive attitude, firing on our pickets at night.

Conditions are unsettled at Khost, where General Nadir Khan, commanding, is expected to arrive on May 26th, with a detachment of regulars.

Tribal Lashkar reports from other parts are satisfactory. The attitude of the tribes is good.

ANOTHER VICTORY WEST OF DAKKA.

SIMLA, May 21st.

"Our troops on May 18th made a reconnaissance towards Basawal and disclosed large bodies of the enemy six miles west of Dacca. Adopting their usual tactics, the enemy followed our withdrawal, but, venturing too close, afforded our cavalry an opportunity. One squadron charged several times with great effect over favourable ground.

On nearing Dacca, the Afghans took up a position in the hills 14 miles west of our camp. After dusk they attempted a small attack which we repulsed. The remainder of the night passed quietly.

Early in the morning of May 17th we commenced an attack against the ridge. Cavalry and machine-guns co-operated with our infantry, and aeroplanes bombed the enemy. Our howitzers from Landi-kota commenced an action at 11.15 a.m., and by 4 p.m. our infantry had carried the heights.

The enemy left about 300 dead. We captured five Krupp guns. Our howitzer fire was very accurate.

The complete success of the whole action is reported to have had a dispiriting effect on the Afghans on this front.

SPLENDID AERIAL WORK.

Good reports have been received of aeroplane raids on Jallalabad. All buildings of military importance were systematically attacked. Troops in close formation, on parade, were bombed with good effect. After these had been scattered, the barracks in which they sheltered were also bombed.

One machine returning from a raid was forced to land about seven miles west of Dacca. The pilot returned to camp with a foraging party. He reports that the Mohmands state that Afghan troops and tribesmen entered their country. News from other parts of the frontier mention movements among enemy troops in Khost and west of the Waziristan border.

AN UNAUTHORISED ENVOY.

SIMLA, May 22nd.

The latest envoy, Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan, has arrived at Dacca and asked for an interview with General Barrett, with a view to the cessation of hostilities. He has no credentials whatever, and his request is regarded as a further ruse to gain time.

GREAT CAVALRY CHARGE AT DAKKA.

SIMLA, May 22nd.

Reuters' special correspondent, at Peshawar states that all is quiet on the Dacca front. There was a gathering of tribesmen in the Mohmand country and two marches from Shabkadr, under Mir Jan Badshah, with a few Afghans blowing bugles and making martial noises on the Pailwar, Koral and Kurram side, but no importance is attached to these demonstrations.

The situation has altered in the direction of Wano, where we made a fully prepared cavalry charge on Dacca, unique in the annals of frontier warfare.

The Afghans attempted to imitate our tactics, when the 21st Lancers charged at Shabkadr. Some ran when the horsemen descended on them, but large numbers stood their ground kneeling, to fire. Others fired standing. Shooting, however, was wild and erratic.

The Afghans formed no kind of a line, or mass, to withstand the charge, but stood in small groups or alone. The result was that our men got in amongst them and did great execution.

A feature of the Afghan fighting was that, contrary to the customs of Border tribes, the enemy did not attempt to remove the bodies of the dead, with the result that it was far easier to arrive at the estimate of casualties.

SIGNIFICANT OFFERS OF HELP.

SIMLA, May 23rd.

Yakub Khan, ex-Amir of Afghanistan, has offered the services of himself and his sons, in connection with the war. The Government of India has conveyed its warm appreciation of the sentiments which prompted the offer.

The Nepal Government has offered a contingent of troops. Service plans are being concluded for its reception. Two Generals will accompany the contingent. One commands, and the other will be attached to General Sir Charles Monro's Headquarters Staff.

The Rajah of Ratlam has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Barrett.

AN OFFER OF MEDIATION REJECTED.

SIMLA, May 23rd.

It is officially stated that Abdur Rahman, formerly Afghan envoy in India, arrived at Dacca on May 21st, having sent a letter to General Barrett, in which he stated that he was deputed by the Amir to commence negotiations, and begged for an interview with a view to the cessation of hostilities.

The Sirdar possessed no credentials whatever, and there was nothing to show that this was not a ruse to gain time. The Sirdar was conducted across the frontier, with a message, in writing, to the effect that the Amir must first prove his sincerity by action.

Meanwhile, there is no slackening of our military preparations.

BRITISH TEA TRADE.

LARGE QUANTITIES RELEASED TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

LONDON, May 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. C. A. McCurdy stated that the Food Ministry was taking steps to prevent a rise in the wholesale price of tea by releasing larger quantities to wholesale dealers.

At least thirty million pounds would be auctioned in June, and a further 25,000,000 would be ballotted if applications for that amount were received. The announcement of releases has already resulted in reducing wholesale prices except for the finest grades.

U.S. CONGRESS.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT AND SPEAKER ELECTED.

WASHINGTON, May 20th.

Congress has opened. The Republicans, who control both Houses, elected Mr. A. B. Cummins of Des Moines, Ia., by 47 votes to 42, President of the Senate, and Mr. F. H. Gillett of Springfield, Mass., by 277 votes to 172, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MARCONI CO. AND THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

PEKING, May 25th.

An agreement has been signed between the Marconi Company and the Chinese Government for the formation of a Chinese-National Wireless Company with a capital of £700,000, one half to be subscribed by the Government.

Half the Government money is to be employed in establishing a factory—probably at Shanghai, with an auxiliary at Peking or Tientsin—to maintain the wireless equipment already installed or to be installed in the future.

The Company will operate under a special charter from the Chinese Government.

THE KIAO CHAU QUESTION.

PARIS, May 19th.

A Havas message states:—
Eugene Chen, attached to the Chinese Peace Delegation, declared that China had not voluntarily leased Kiao-chau to Germany. The restoration of Kiao-chau to China, with the retention, by Japan, of a dominating area would be the restoration of the shadow and retention of the substance. Japan becomes a real figure of conquest, disguised as an economic concessionaire.

ITALIAN VICTORY IN SIBERIA.

The Italian Consulate-General in Hongkong, communicates the following telegram received from the Italian Legation in Peking:

"The Italian Forces in Siberia, commanded by Colonel Fassini Camossi, after eight days of very severe fighting against superior Bolsheviki forces, have completely broken their resistance, advancing in two days a distance of over 70 versts (46 miles) and pushing back vigorously the enemy who was terrorised by the dash of the Italians. The enthusiasm and the endurance of the Italian troops are the object of constant admiration of the Allies, who have on all occasions repeatedly congratulated their Commander."

TERRIBLE VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAVA.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST AND GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

OUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE
BOTTLE WHISKY
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS

"ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

THE MENAGE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words "It is only indigestion!" Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include—biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, failing appetite and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

**BEECHAM'S
PILLS.**

Sold in boxes, labelled prices—
6 (250 pills) 1/6 1/2 (250 pills) 2/6 2/6 (250 pills) 3/6

OUR LONDON LETTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CANARDS ABOUT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

SOLDIERS FROM CHINA WHO CANNOT RETURN.

London, April 7th.
Messages from Paris professing to interpret the course of the proceedings of the Peace Conference are taken with a grain of salt, especially those which represent Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau as being at variance. The Council of Ten has become a Council of Four (the British and French Premiers, Mr. Wilson, and Baron Sonnino), and they keep their own secrets. In the absence of accurate information the journalists are at their wits' end to ascertain what is happening. For weeks on end we have had columns of hints, suggestions, speculations, impressions, everything but facts gleaned from the motley crowd of lesser statesmen, wire-pullers, and political camp-followers who fill the French capital in these days, each with an axe to grind.

In London in quarters which are well informed it is stated that the tardy announcement of peace terms is simply due to the fact that each of the Allies has its own national interest in the final settlement, and as these interests are conflicting at several points they cannot all be completely satisfied. There must, therefore, be a large amount of compromise, though this is sometimes overlooked by critics of the Conference.

In the circumstances disgruntled persons who have failed to get all they wanted have been calling out that they have been "deserted" by England. They seem unable to understand that the national interest of Great Britain and the British Empire is the biggest of all, since, quite apart from our enormous resources of life and wealth, we must provide the chief guarantee of the settlement. However it can be said that this consideration is from first to last uppermost in Mr. Lloyd George's mind, and, that being so, it is extraordinary that any antagonism he may have provoked in bringing our responsibilities within well-defined limits and in safeguarding our interests should have found an echo in this country.

WILL WILHELM BE TRIED?
It is now known that the Peace Conference committee, when investigating the question of the German criminals at war and punishment, have reported that they have failed to find any historical precedents, or indeed any exact case with the ex-Kaiser's, but they are aware of any reason why the Peace Conference should not create an international court to try those who caused the war, and who conducted it with systematic barbarity and in violation of the laws of God and man.

I learn that the ex-Kaiser and the ex-Crown Prince fully expect to be brought to trial by an International Court. Bothmann-Hollweg and Ludendorff, it is settled, will come before a Special Tribunal. General Liman von Sanders, who villainies are notorious, is under arrest on a charge of having deliberately broken the rules of war while Commander-in-Chief in Turkey; and it is satisfactory to know that a number of German Professors and people of note in high society are already in prison with ample leisure to think about their probable fate as the result of the Entente Inquiry Commission.

UNEMPLOYMENT PAY AND OTHER THINGS.

One reads in the Press and hears on every side candid criticisms of the government policy of granting unemployment pay with a lavish hand. The idea was excellent in its conception, in so far as it was designed to prevent men suddenly discharged from the fighting forces from falling into want before they could be absorbed again into industry. It was also, no doubt, justified in the case of workers who had been engaged on making munitions, and who suddenly found their occupations gone as soon as the Armistice was signed. The whole nation having been mobilised for war, it was the duty of the Government to see that the end of warfare abroad was not the beginning of privation at home.

But as things are, advantage is taken of the scheme to such an extent that the resumption of industry, which is so urgently demanded, is being delayed. Employers cannot get men, yet thousands of men are idle being satisfied to draw the unemployment benefit up to 25/- per week. A sum of over £900,000 is being paid every week by the State to the "unemployed."

The question is how long this condition of affairs is to last? It is patent to everybody that in this matter the taxpayer is being exploited. And moreover, there are some rather surprising developments. For instance, at a representative meeting of employers and operatives engaged in the spinning of American cotton, held at Manchester on April 10th till April 25th, and at the same time the announcement was made that "care must be taken that the stoppage in all cases must be carried out in such a manner that will enable the operatives to become entitled to unemployment pay." In other words, the nation must pay to provide a fortnight's holiday for Lancashire spinners.

Is STOPPAGE JUSTIFIED?
The Manchester Guardian, which cannot be accused of want of sympathy with anything relating to the interests of the cotton industry, pointedly asks "whether this stoppage is justified." It states that "Chinese orders recently received have given more work to the weavers than they had before." It is further stated that

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CROWN PRINCES BOOK.

ATTACK ON LUDENDORFF.

Henry Reichenow, the well-known correspondent of the *Morning Post*, recently returned from a fortnight's visit to Mieringen Island, where he had an opportunity every day to speak to the ex-Crown Prince, who is busy writing a book, which will contain several remarkable revelations regarding the origin of the war. Reichenow states that the ex-Crown Prince admitted that he was not too popular, and continued: "People say I metted to war, but Clemenceau has done so all his life. I was of opinion that Germany ought to be prepared for war, but I did not desire to cause war. I do not ask people to consider me specially intelligent, but I am not idiot or a degenerate person, such as the English and American papers always say. I am. I could not be so stupid as to wish for war at a time when Germany had the whole world against her. If Germany had wished to make war it would have been much better to have done so during the Boer War or the Russo-Japanese War. The mistake was that Germany never learned anything about foreign people. I knew Englishmen never would be content to send 300,000 men across the Channel. I knew Germany was the most hated nation of the world, and why? Because the German Reichstag never granted anything for propaganda until too late. When the war began we commenced propaganda, but alas, what propaganda!"

The Prince admitted that Tirpitz and the chief army leaders had been well-educated liars, and added: "The Ludendorff communiques were last year so mendacious that they were ridiculous. About Ludendorff I have written the following in my book: 'He has risen by reason of his reckless energy and brilliant organisation, talents and qualities which are excellent for a short and quickly-finished campaign, but insufficient for a long war. He understood how to get every man enrolled in the shortest possible time. He used the railways to the utmost limit, but his continued over-exertion of the nation had at last led to a breakdown. I saw the catastrophe approaching. I saw every day among my soldiers while the gentlemen at Headquarters were not.'"

The Prince then described his visit to the ex-Kaiser on an early summer morning in 1918, when during a long conversation he pointed out that it was impossible to continue fighting. Next forenoon, when Ludendorff made his usual report about the military situation, the Kaiser said: "My son, the Crown Prince, points out," but was interrupted by Ludendorff, who demanded that the Crown Prince must not in future meddle in the affairs of Headquarters, and declared that if he did interfere further, Ludendorff would resign. The ex-Crown Prince was willing on his oath to declare that the famous Crown Council at Potsdam had never taken place. The first day a meeting was held was the day when mobilisation was ordered.

The Prince foresaw the possibility of being placed before an international court, and considered that it was not impossible that he was to be executed. Daily Telegraph.

Last Summer the spinners were receiving much larger profits than the manufacturers, and handsome profits are reported during the last three months. Yet the spinners are the first to raise the flag of distress.

The foregoing facts are worthy of consideration as an illustration of the extraordinary state of things in the world of labour. Until unemployment benefit is withdrawn by the Government it is almost hopeless to expect a complete resumption of normal peacetime effort on the part of the working classes. As things are, there is less to the nation in a double sense. Production cannot be speeded up with so many workers enjoying the privilege of State pay for doing nothing, while at the same time the national purse is being drained to provide unemployment pay to the extent of nearly a million pounds sterling every week.

SOLDIERS FROM THE EAST.

A question that is engaging the close attention of the China Association is the position of men from the Far East who have been, or still are, serving with the colours. Every available means is being employed to bring pressure to bear on the authorities to secure their early release from the Army, or their return to China in the case of men already demobilised.

But all sorts of difficulties have to be surmounted. Men answered the call in the hour of England's need from as far away as China, and are now scattered throughout Europe, or are in Egypt, or in Mesopotamia. A considerable number are in this country. The China Association here is, I am assured, using its influence to hasten the departure to the East of every man desiring to return, of whom particulars are available. The position of some individuals is not altogether enviable. Following upon the close of hostilities many men applied for immediate discharge, anticipating no difficulty in getting back to China; but months have since elapsed and they are still waiting for a passage. Moreover, on leaving the Army their pay automatically ceased. They have, therefore, found themselves hung up in England, with nothing to do, and no income—and all through no fault of their own. Happily, the China Association is watching over their interests. More than one hundred men from China are in London at the moment, and will sail as soon as they can get a boat to take them.

LONDON MARCH FOR OVERSEAS TROOPS.

Prompted by the popular pleasure at the march of the Guards through London recently, a movement has been started to arrange for a march of overseas troops. The matter is being considered by the War Office and the Colonial Office. Dominion troops are returning every week in large numbers, and although it is known that these, and also troops who volunteered from the Far East, like the idea of a London march there is probably not a man among them who feels disposed to miss a boat in order to take part in it.—H.B.

DEFENCE OF PARIS.

SARRAIL'S REVELATIONS.

The *Matin* says: In the course of his deposition before the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry on the Brie question, General Sarrail, when asked the order he drew up when he was War Minister during the night of August 24th-25th, 1914, and addressed to General Joffre, commanding the armies of the North and East. The order was as follows: "August 25th, 1914 (5 a.m.).—In victory does not crown the success of our arms, and if the armies are compelled to retreat, a minimum army of three active corps should be directed to the entrenched camp of Paris to ensure the safety of the capital. Please acknowledge receipt of this order." The following extract was given from a letter accompanying the same: "My dear General—Herewith I send an order, the vital importance of which will not escape your notice. It is an order to let Paris have a garrison of at least three army corps in good condition in case of repulse. It follows that the line of retreat of the rest of the army should be quite different, and cover the centre and south of France. We are determined to fight to the end mercilessly. Affectionately yours, M. Sarrail." This general order, containing the *Matin*, from the historical point of view, is a matter on which there has been much controversy. The creation of an army at Paris which ten days later was fated to win the battle of the Marne was due to the personal initiative of their army chief, who was entirely in accord with General Gallieni, whose appointment as Governor of Paris was made official in the morning, and was well entitled to it. We are resolved to fight mercilessly to the end.

General Sarrail explained how the plan of attack which he had forecasted in December, 1914, against the Brie basin was set aside by General Headquarters. On the morning of the battle of the Marne General Sarrail commanded the 3rd Army at Verdun. In his opinion an attack from Verdun in the direction of Longwy might very well succeed, as it was possible to take advantage of the deviation in the German line trending towards St. Mihiel and forming the salient which the Americans were able to wipe out last autumn. According to witness the plan would also have enabled the armies of the Crown Prince north-west of Verdun to be turned. In any event the plan, if successful, would have had the advantage of bringing Brie within range of the French guns.

General Sarrail added that, despite his insistence, it was only in June, 1915, that his plan was forwarded by General Dubail, then Commander-in-Chief of the group of armies on the Eastern frontier, to General Headquarters. The plan was examined by the High Command, but was opposed by Generals Joffre and Dubail and finally rejected.

The following revelation was then made by General Sarrail. In April, 1915, he was at Sainte Mennequol, and was notified that President Poincaré was making an investigation as to the situation of the situation of the French armies and would see him the following day at his headquarters. A superior officer came to tell him (Sarrail) on behalf of the General Headquarters, to be exceedingly discreet, and avoid speaking to President Poincaré about strictly military questions. "I thought, differently," added General Sarrail. "I considered that, above all, no military question should be conceded from the President of the Republic, who was the supreme head of the armies. President Poincaré came and had a long conversation with me, in the course of which I laid my offensive plan in the region of Thionville before him. The President appeared much interested, and before he went I respectfully told him that I had exceeded my instructions from General Headquarters. 'Very well,' then," said President Poincaré to me, "you can say to the General-in-Chief that you have been speaking to me about general matters. Preoccupied, however, by the ideas I had laid before him in regard to the big offensive I contemplated, M. Poincaré communicated his opinion to General Joffre, who declared that that was Sarrail's plan." Joffre sent Sarrail a letter reproaching him for having spoken about military operations to President Poincaré. General Sarrail replied that, in his opinion, no more offensives should be made on a small scale, but that a big offensive should be launched in the direction of Longwy. Nevertheless, after a further interview with General Dubail, to whom he had communicated his plan, General Sarrail heard nothing more about the matter.

ARMISTICE TRICK THAT FAILED.

FOSSIL GUNS SENT INTO BRITISH LINES.

[BY PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.]

COLOGNE, April 5th.

In an ordnance park at Nippes, one of the suburbs of Cologne, German workmen are loading obsolete heavy guns on trucks for return to the German Government. They figured in a characteristic confidence trick of the enemy in trying to evade the terms of the armistice. When the German Army agreed to hand over a certain number of guns someone conceived the brilliant idea of unearthing the old howitzers and mortars, which had been lying forgotten in the military storehouses for the past thirty years, and including them in the list of batteries to be surrendered to the British.

The park at Nippes where the German Northern Army deposited its contribution received over 400 of these ancient cannon, some of which date from the Franco-Prussian war, and cannot have been used since. They were promptly weeded out, and the German Government informed that modern guns must be sent to replace them.

About forty of them have already been loaded on open trucks, and are awaiting shipment eastward across the Rhine, and the remainder will be sent back as soon as possible to the scrap-heap, which is the German Government's artillery base. Some are rusted bronze mortars of clumsy pattern, familiar in pictures of the war of 1870, and the most modern of them were turned out of the Krupp workshops in 1894.—*Express*.

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SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 27th May, Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"OHNGTU"	On 28th May, Noon.
WUHU, CHANG, NCHWANG and TIAN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 28th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KWANGSE"	On 1st June, Dlight.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 3rd June, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 3rd June, 2 P.M.
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	SADU MARU ... 12,580 Tons.	17th June, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 8,600 Tons.	21st June, at 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU ... 12,300 Tons.	18th July, at 11 A.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA HINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUZUKI and PORT SAID	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 Tons.	30th May, at Noon.
	YOKOHAMA MARU ... 12,340 Tons.	14th June, at Noon.
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